

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AS MR. TURNER VOTES

So the Committee Will Report as to an Income Tax.

MR. CLEVELAND IS AGAINST IT

He Is Opposed to Both of the Bills Demanded by the South.

BUT HE HAS A SLIGHT PREFERENCE

If He Must Choose Between Them, He Will Take the Repeal of the State Bank Tax.

Washington, December 29.—(Special)—Several members of the ways and means committee who went off to spend Christmas have returned. The committee will meet again tomorrow to discuss the internal revenue features of the bill. The members will stand in regard to an income tax as they did a week ago, and the whole thing turns on the action of Mr. Turner, of Georgia. If Mr. Turner votes for an individual income tax the committee will report in favor of such, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Bourke Cockran, of New York, says he is compelled to fight it on the floor.

It is, however, said to be somewhat doubtful whether an individual income tax can be put through Congress. I have it from a gentleman who has recently had a talk with Mr. Cleveland that he is very much opposed to an individual income tax. He told this gentleman if he was obliged to choose between supporting one of the two principal things that are being advocated by the southern and western men, he would prefer to add them in their contest to repeat the 10 per cent tax on state banks rather than to adopt an individual income tax. Mr. Cleveland did not say definitely that he would aid in the effort to secure either. The fact of the matter seems to be that he is opposed to both, but it is obliged to choose between what he considers two evils he would choose the repeal of the state bank tax.

A member of the ways and means committee in discussing the tariff situation with me tonight, said: "I fail to find much dissatisfaction in the house with the tariff bill as we have reported it. The dissatisfaction seems to be all among a few members and they manage to get themselves in the papers every day. Thus, through the papers it would seem that there is much discontent while as a matter of fact there is very little."

Some Amendments Expected.

"Do you think there will be a caucus on the bill?" I asked.

"I do not know anything about that. It lies entirely with the house. We have made up the bill according to what we think is best for the country and for the party. We have done our work. If the democrats of the house want to change it, of course they have the right to do it and we will accept it. As agents of the house we have made the bill up to the best of our ability and we think it a good bill and a bill that is acceptable to the country. We expect some amendments to it. The house may amend some schedules and the senate will almost surely make some amendments, but I think in the end, the bill will go to the president and be signed by him without much mutilation from its present form."

Rush It Through.

The few democratic kickers are now attempting to inaugurate a plan to recommend the bill to the committee with instructions to make certain amendments, but it is not at all probable that this will go through. The democrats of the house will caucus on the bill and will shape it up to suit the majority. Then the policy of the leaders is to rush it through without more than two weeks debate. They expect to give an exhibition of business tactics and speed on the part of the house to the country. Speaker Crisp himself is very much wedded to this plan. He thinks it is necessary to consume unnecessary time in debate. The country, he says, is demanding action and immediate action, and he is determined, so far as he can do so, to have the house dispose of the bill without a moment's delay. He hopes to have it out of the house and before the senate several days before the first of February.

Didn't See a Duck.

The president returned from his duck shooting trip down the Potomac this afternoon. He had very bad luck and the story is told that he did not kill a single duck. He and Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle, however, had a good time of it, and all members of the party came back feeling satisfied. The present look of merriment and gaiety marks his return. He was out driving with Mrs. Cleveland this afternoon, and by the way, Mrs. Cleveland is looking as young and fresh and pretty as she was when she first entered the white house more than six years ago.

Speaker Crisp Is Back.

Speaker Crisp and family returned from New York yesterday. The speaker will now remain in Washington. He spent two days in informal consultation with a number of members of the house and is urging upon all of them that there should be no delay in the house passing the tariff bill.

Miss Crisp and Miss Sheffield, of America, will return to school at Staunton next week.

Secretary Hoke Smith gave a dinner yesterday afternoon to the various commissioners connected with the interior department.

Mrs. Frances C. Robertson was appointed postmaster today at O'Brien, Glynn county.

E. W. B.

MRS. LEASE'S LETTER

Complaining of the Action of the Governor in Depositing Her.

Topeka, Kans., December 29.—Mrs. Lease, a messenger, the following letter:

"To Hon. H. D. Lewelling, Governor of Kansas—Dear Governor: Disclaiming any intention of questioning your authority, the wisdom of your acts or the integrity of your purpose, I am here to remind you that you have, as chief executive of the state, tried and sentenced me without according me that which the law of our land accords to the vilest criminal—the right of defense. Were I an employee of yours, your right to personate me before your judges might depend upon your inclination; as it is, I may have an opportunity to concede the manifested justice of your decree or defend myself from the imputation of hiring politicians. Most faithfully yours," MRS. LEASE."

KEEPING HANDS OFF

Richmond Terminal Will Probably Not Vote Its Central Stock.

CRAWFORD DIGS AT JUDGE SPEER

Charges Him with Destroying More Property Than Sherman.

MR. SAMUEL SPENCER ON THE ELECTION

Everybody Says That It Would Not Help the Terminal to Change the Directors—It Is Getting Hard to Borrow.

New York, December 29.—(Special)—Unless all signs fall, the Richmond Terminal will not vote its 42,000 shares of Central stock on next Monday, at least not with a view to effecting any change. No one with authority to speak will positively declare what will be done with the majority stock, but unless there has been a well concerted conspiracy among those interested to please, no effort will be made to displace the present board of directors. It must be admitted that those who were approached by The Constitution's correspondent today maintained a certain degree of mystery and reticence, which may cover a surprise or indicate that the reorganization committee and the Central Trust Company have not absolutely determined on their plan of action. They appear to be still consulting over the best course to pursue, but their present intention seems to be to let odd enough alone. No one is inclined to speak in a sanguine way of the Central's future. When I asked the great railroad lawyer, Henry Crawford, in an interesting interview this afternoon, if, after winning a great victory for the majority stock and turning down Judge Speer, he intended to let the first fruits of the battle go by default, he answered in his characteristic, biting style: Too Late for Fruits.

"Suppose there are no fruits left? Sherman's march through Georgia did not leave more ruin and devastation in its train than Speer's midnight order. It brought disaster and poverty to all the Central's security holders. When Judge Speer flung this solvent corporation into the hands of a receiver in March, 1893, at the instance of a trumped up suitor, Central stock was worth more than par. Now it is quoted at 9. Debentures were at par. Now, I believe, they are at 20. Southwestern was up to 127, now it is quoted at 40, and even at these present quoted figures there are no buyers."

Attorneys for Congressman Breckinridge and others from Kentucky are also here for the defense. Pollard and his sister will leave as soon as they see all parties wanted as witnesses, but they will not reveal their next destination. Breckinridge and wife have Tuesday for Washington.

MISS POLLARD IN CINCINNATI

Getting Affidavits to Produce in the Suit Against Breckinridge.

Cincinnati, O., December 29.—Miss Madeline Pollard, plaintiff against Congressman Breckinridge, with her brother, J. D. Pollard, yesterday continuing at the Paul hotel with her attorney, Oberleise & Johnson, of Washington, and J. R. Christie, of Cincinnati. They are gathering affidavits from the lying-in houses where Miss Pollard gave birth to three children, all dead. They are also interviewing Mrs. Rose, who keeps the house where Miss Pollard claims to have been born, and the luncheon which may be left of the luncheon of the workmen.

NO LIQUOR FOR COLUMBIA

If the Council Refuses to Make Spies of Policemen.

Columbia, S. C., December 29.—(Special)—The city council tonight paid no attention to Governor Tillman's proposition that they make out of the city policemen spies. The new dispensary law gives the governor power to withhold dispensary receipts from any town that does not make its police assist in enforcing the law, and Mayor Fisher, who is a strong advocate of Tillman, has informed him to that effect, and wanted to know what it would do about it.

Alderman Narey moved to adjourn. Some one wanted to know "of how long?" and Narey replied, "forever," and added that if the governor was going to run the city council they might as well resign.

SHE COULD NOT REMEMBER

Mrs. Carlson on the Witness Stand in the Coughlin Trial.

Chicago, Ill., December 29.—Mrs. John Coughlin, widow of the late Captain Coughlin, was called to the stand to furnish her testimony in the Coughlin case. Attorney Donahoe took up the cross-examination and attempted to impeach the witness by asking her in regard to her former testimony. Mrs. Carlson was either more evasive or more forgetful than her husband, for she did not deny having made certain answers, but said she could not remember.

FAIR BETTER WITH THE JURY.

He said that the decree for the sale of the Central and its leases and properties had never been recorded. It was intended to have the decree signed by Judge Jackson at Washington yesterday, but at the request of some Georgia lawyers, a delay was granted. It will probably be taken at Washington next Thursday. I asked him if the appeal to the intermediate court at New Orleans from Judge Jackson's decision was likely ever to come to a hearing.

"In one sense," he replied, "the repeal is still alive, but if the property is sold in the meanwhile, what will be left to litigate over? It is true the property has not yet been advertised for sale, but the creditors are pressing for their money. As usual, the security holders are trying to stave off a sale under the idea that things will improve. On the contrary things are going from bad to worse. There are now some eight foreclosures pending. The creditors see no reason for waiting. The receivers have about got to the end of their borrowing string. Something must be done pretty soon. A man may be a successful merchant and an honest person, but he might be totally ignorant of watch making. The railroad and transportation problems are more complicated than the construction of a watch. Yes, Mr. Hayes is a thorough railroad man, but he has the care of much business in the north."

Mr. SPENCER'S IDEA.

I saw Mr. Samuel Spencer and questioned him about the Terminal's intentions. At first he was reticent, saying he had no contact with the state bank tax for the matter, the mayor, Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, submitting a report embodying unconditional repeal and Mr. Warner, of New York, and Mr. Hall, of Minnesota, reporting in favor of conditional repeal. The bill drafted by Messrs. Warner and Hall repeals the 10 per cent tax but provides that the issue of state bank notes shall be confined to the state in which the banks are incorporated and if the notes are used outside of the state they are to be subject to a tax of 10 per cent of their face value.

THE COMMITTEE IS DIVIDED.

Washington, December 29.—The subcommittee on banking and currency of the house, to whom was committed the question of repealing the state bank tax, voted to follow the lead of the majority stock for a new board and electing a new president? As long as the receivership lasts the president who now happens to be also a receiver, could only sit still and bite his fingers at destiny. It would be nonsensical and utter fun if the reorganization committee, however, wished to vote the stock, they would have to apply to the Central Trust Company, the owners in trust of the 42,000 shares. Why don't you see the Central Trust Company?

MR. SPENCER'S IDEA.

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FELL DOWN THE SHAFT.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 29.—(Special) Charles Duncan, a traveling salesman for S. H. George & Co., motion dealers, walked into an elevator shaft in the warehouse to night about 5 o'clock. The room was dark and silent, except for the clink of metal. The man, who was unconscious, stepped into the hole. He fell twenty-four feet and, as he weighed over 200 pounds, it is feared his injuries will prove fatal.

NEGRO WHIP A CONSTABLE.

Spartanburg, December 29.—(Special) Charles Duncan, a traveling salesman for S. H. George & Co., motion dealers, walked into an elevator shaft in the warehouse to night about 5 o'clock. The room was dark and silent, except for the clink of metal. The man, who was unconscious, stepped into the hole. He fell twenty-four feet and, as he weighed over 200 pounds, it is feared his injuries will prove fatal.

GOES CLEVELAND ONE BETTER.

Treasurer Colvin Appoints a Negro as Postmaster.

Albany, N. Y., December 29.—State Treasurer-elect Colvin has appointed Charles W. Anderson, a colored man of New York city, as his private secretary. Colvin said this morning: "Anderson is a well-known republican and did active work during the recent state campaign. He is a graduate of Yale. He was recommended for the position by some of the most prominent republicans of the state.

GAZAWAY HARTHIDGE.

Execution of a Murderer.

Warrington, Conn., December 29.—W. A. Quarles, confederate brigadier and Tennessee politician and lawyer of some note, died last night at the residence of his daughter, in Ligon county, Kentucky. His home was in Clarksville, Tenn.

DEATH OF GENERAL QUARLES.

Nashville, Tenn., December 29.—W. A.

Quarles, a Virginian, who was a general in the Confederate army, died yesterday morning at his home in Clarksville, Tenn. He was 75 years old.

DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Dr. Howard Makes a Speech in His Own Behalf.

THIS RECALLS AN OLD ADAGE

The Lawyer Who Pleads His Own Cause Has a Fool Client.

HOWARD JOLLISS THE JURORS

He Taffles the Court and the Whole Country, and Begins to Review the Evidence.

JACKSON, TENN., DECEMBER 29.

Following the stunning argument of Bullock yesterday, L. T. M. Canada continued all of today in a masterly effort for the defendant, considering the preponderance of testimony against him. His line was to wipe from the face of the earth all possibilities of the defendant being either Moore, Ross or Leger, and to establish the fact that Dr. Howard was doing a legitimate business in Jackson when his office was invaded unlawfully by the United States officer. Canada contended, and from his standpoint sustained the position that when many of those famous letters were written, the defendant was either in Jackson or in Eu-

gene. Immediately the precious metal would reflect its radiance upon me. I could even furnish French, the English detective, with credential and characterize Commissioner Hodson's testimony with that of Brown, William Lord Moore's clerk."

The doctor will consume all of tomorrow,

and it is expected will handle the govern-

ment or themselves without gloves. He has

only spoken two hours, and has hardly

finished the prelude to his argument.

SHALL NOT FIGHT.

Governor Mitchell Will Prevent It If He Can.

Jacksonville, Fla., December 29.—Governor or Mitchell, the anti-prize fight executive of Florida, buried another bomb at the Duval Athletic Club today, the promoter of the proposed mill between Corbett and Mitchell.

The story goes that the governor is exceedingly wrath at the course of the Duval authorities in arresting Corbett and Mitchell. It is said that the governor has been keeping the wires hot all day roasting Solicitor Christie, of the county, for his action in the matter, charging that Christie and all the other judicial officers of this county are in collusion with the Duval Athletic Club and are abetting the club's efforts to pull off the match and that the arrests and proposed test of the law are not in good faith.

The governor goes further, it is said, and reiterates that the proposed fight is in violation of the laws of the state and asserts that it shall not come off unless the supreme court decides that such contests are illegal. The judicial authorities of this country, whom it is said the governor has attacked, refuse to either deny or affirm the current reports. They admit that they have received telegrams from the governor in regard to the arrest of Corbett and Mitchell and the proposed test of the law, but the nature of the dispatches they refuse to divulge. The Southern Associated Press correspondent, however, has it from inside sources that the tenor of the telegrams was such as has been described and that Governor Mitchell was highly indignant at what he terms the "collusion" of Duval county authorities with the promoters of the prize fight.

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DANVILLE MUST PAY.

Judge Speer Cuts Down a Coal Bill
Against the Central.

BURRELL CHAMPION MAKES HIS ESCAPE
He Jumped Out of the Hack and Beat the
Policeman in a Running Match,
Although Handcuffed.

Macon, Ga., December 29.—(Special)—
Judge Speer, of the United States court, rendered a very important decision today, which favors the Central railroad. The Virginia and Alabama Coal Company sued the receiver for \$30,697.44 for coal furnished. The Sloss Iron and Steel Company sued for \$14,593.85. Interest was claimed by each intervenor. The interventions were referred to the special master, who allowed the entire amount of the claims with interest. The master held that the judgment should be paid from the current earnings of the Central, less the balance of the receiver, and that the Central could then have a judgment against the Richmond and Danville for the amount so paid.

Exceptions were filed by the counsel for the receiver. When the Richmond and Danville took possession of the Central in 1891 there was a considerable amount of coal in the bins of the Central, and when Receiver Compton took possession of the Central in 1892 the bins were given up by the Richmond and Danville to him, a considerable quantity of coal in the bins of the property, but the evidence does not disclose whether the Richmond and Danville received more coal from the Central than Receiver Compton did. The receiver's property was removed to him. The intervenors and others entered into a combination or agreement by which they refused to sell coal in any quantity to the Richmond and Danville, "but," said Judge Speer, "in view of the position rendered today, there is no room for argument, at least for its elasticity, as the receiver made no effort to furnish the coal nominally for the Central, but really for the Richmond and Danville. No officer of the Central had any knowledge of this contract. The Central road has, in fact, practically no coal in its bins, and the receiver has the lease to the Georgia Pacific, of which the Richmond and Danville had availed itself to operate the properties and receive the incomes of the Central. Much of the coal was delivered directly from the mines to ports on the Richmond and Danville, at which the Central had no connection."

"The title to the coal for which the Central is sued passed to the Richmond and Danville when the coal was delivered. There has been no accounting between the Richmond and Danville and the Central." After reciting the history of the case in full Judge Speer ordered a decree to be rendered during the trial of the master in favor of the Virginia and Alabama Coal Company for \$30,697.44 with interest, to \$6,151.57, and the finding in favor of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company from \$14,593.86 to \$735.16.

Burrell Champion Escaped.
The Constitution this morning in its local columns contained an interesting account of the arrest by an Atlanta officer in Atlanta, of Burrell Champion, a Macon negro, who was wanted in this city for several acts of arson. Champion is accused of being the champion cotton thief. His transactions in this line were fully set out in the article in today's Constitution. When Chief of Police Butler, of Macon, was notified by the Atlanta officials of Champion's arrest, the chief selected Brevet Lieutenant Barney McCloskey to go to Atlanta and bring Champion to Macon. Lieutenant McCloskey was chosen because he has always been regarded as one of the coolest and most reliable men on the force. Lieutenant McCloskey went to Atlanta yesterday and reached Macon this morning with his prisoner about half past 4 o'clock via the Western Traction Company. The Lieutenant got in a hack with Champion and was sent to the city barracks. Champion was handcuffed. While the hack was moving along at a pretty fast gait and when opposite Captain John Hurley's place and within sight of the barracks, Champion suddenly leaped from the hack, handcuffed as he was, and dashed down the street. Lieutenant McCloskey gave the alarm and officers started in pursuit. Champion however, managed to evade them and escaped, and at this writing has not been caught.

'What Will Cabaniss Do?
The leading question at the present time in Macon is, will will Congressman Cabaniss endorse for postmaster at Macon? Captain Cabaniss came to Macon last Tuesday to see his old friends, but it is not thought that he came to any definite conclusion by reason of anything he might have learned while here. He was expected in Macon today, and there were a number of persons anxious to see him about the postmastership, but he has not yet made an appearance. He leaves next Monday for Washington to be present at the convening of congress, and unless he visits Macon tomorrow he will not be able to do so ere he reaches Washington. The term of Colonel R. D. Lovell as postmaster will not expire January 20th next, and the appointment of his successor will have to be made at an early date. It is presumed that the person endorsed by Congressman Cabaniss will be appointed postmaster by the president. Cabaniss will be a good postmaster, but gentlemen, then either Oliver or Sheldon, R. D. Flinday, H. E. Oliver and S. B. Price. Public opinion places the actual contest between Price and Flinday, and in the event of a tie, between these two gentlemen, then either Oliver or Sheldon may be taken as a compromise. All four are most excellent gentlemen and either would make a good postmaster. But Macon's next postmaster will be either Price or Sheldon. Cabaniss will have to decide. Both Price and Flinday are popular and thinks he will win. Mutual friends, so it is said, have been trying to effect a compromise by which Price will be appointed postmaster and Flinday named as assistant postmaster. The salary of postmaster is \$1,000 per annum. The salary of assistant postmaster is \$1,000 per year. Then there will have to be a tie. If the salary of postmaster and assistant postmaster be added together and halved, and the two officials receive the same salary, then, I suppose, the other propositions have resulted in nothing yet. Congressman Cabaniss will have to decide what he will do when he retires from the postoffice.

THERE'S DISCOMFORT,
pain and griping, with the usual pills. Take Dr. Price's Pleasant Pellets and have nothing of the kind. You regulate the dose according to your needs—one little pellet for a gentle laxative or corrective, three for a cathartic, but it's all perfectly easy and natural. And the help that comes in this way—guaranteed.

These tiny, sugar-coated granules are the smallest in size and the easiest to take. They absolutely and permanently cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

For the worst case of chronic Catarrh, for Catarrhal Headache, impaired taste, smell, or hearing, and the troubles that follow, Dr. Price's Pleasant Pellets are the only remedy after a long illness. He is now running the Marietta accommodation throughout time, as he was in the habit of doing before he was taken ill.

He may practice law at Macon. He was formally an excellent attorney.

Not Insane.

A. E. Bowden is not insane, but it required two juries to settle the question. Just now was empannelled on the trial jury. Bowden's mistrial was declared. Today another jury heard the case and decided that Bowden was not a fit subject for the lunatic asylum. The case excited some interest.

Dropped Dead.

The coroner held an inquest today over the remains of a negro woman, named Jane Jones, who dropped dead at her home, on Madison street, Marietta. The coroner said she died of natural causes.

Neway Notes.

Hon. G. W. M. Tatum, of Deade county, has represented Dade in the legislature several terms and is probably the next state senator from his district. He has made a splendid representative, and is one of the most prominent and influential members of the present house.

BOTH SHOTS MISSED.

A Clerk Uses His Pistol on a Waycross Merchant.

Waycross, Ga., December 29.—(Special)—J. A. Murray, a merchant, and John McGee, a clerk, got into a difficulty this morning. Murray and his boy were standing under a window at the opera house and there were also several boys upstairs. Some one spit on Murray's boy from the window, and he accused Muller Geiger of doing it. Two of the Geiger boys then came down stairs and threatened to fight with Murray's boy. John McGee was standing near by, and one of the Geiger boys ran up to McGee and got his stick, and struck Murray's boy with it.

This morning Murray, accompanied by Daniel Smith, went to the store where John McGee was clearing. As he approached McGee he asked: "Are you the man that gave that stick to young Geiger?" McGee said: "Yes."

Murray then struck McGee in the face, nearly knocking him down. McGee stepped back to get a pistol and Murray went into the store. McGee came to the front with his pistol and fired. A boy who had jumped behind a telegraph post and pulled his pistol, when McGee went back in the store. Further trouble was prevented by his keeper.

Caused by a Christmas Jack.

The whole thing is caused by Beresford's lumber which he enjoyed on his recent trip to Americus. Tuesday last Captain Crabb, who looks after the welfare of the convicts in the Kramer camp, found it necessary to go to Albany for some prisoners. It is always customary under such circumstances to carry along a guard. His lordship's life in contact came to be more difficult with several of the convicts who were permitted to do off the regulation striped coat and was promoted to a "trusty." It was as such that he made the trip to Americus. His presence there excited the curiosity of the citizens and all day he was surrounded by a crowd. That night he left for Americus, having been given a very comfortable room by his host, Captain Crabb, and returned to camp the next day.

"Beresford, Ga., December 29.—Mr. J. A. Jones—Dear Sir: As a result of a conference mutual friends had with the convicts between us, I desire to state that owing to my condition on the evening of the 29th, I have no recollection of having offered any guarantee whatever to my wife. But if she insists that I did, without disputing what she says, I can say that my personal condition was such as to be capable of much more construction, for certainly you must know that I would not wantonly insult her. I also state that I have never heard the reporters for the press and my version given, was not then in a condition to give any guarantee whatever. So far as the personal encounter between us is concerned, I regret its occurrence and trust nothing will occur in the future to mar our friendship and understanding.

"JOHN C. McDONALD."

"Waycross, Ga., December 29.—Colonel J. A. Jones—Dear Sir: As a result of a conference mutual friends had with the convicts between us, I desire to state that owing to my condition on the evening of the 29th, I have no recollection of having offered any guarantee whatever to my wife. But if she insists that I did, without disputing what she says, I can say that my personal condition was such as to be capable of much more construction, for certainly you must know that I would not wantonly insult her. I also state that I have never heard the reporters for the press and my version given, was not then in a condition to give any guarantee whatever. So far as the personal encounter between us is concerned, I regret its occurrence and trust nothing will occur in the future to mar our friendship and understanding.

"JOHN C. McDONALD."

"Waycross, Ga., December 29.—Colonel J. C. McDonald—Dear Sir: Your communication mutual friends has been received and accepting the statements therein made, the difference between us may be considered at an end, with the hope that your future conduct may justify our continued friendship. Yours truly,

J. A. JONES."

Burke Champion Escaped.

The Constitution this morning in its local columns contained an interesting account of the arrest by an Atlanta officer in Atlanta, of Burrell Champion, a Macon negro, who was wanted in this city for several acts of arson. Champion is accused of being the champion cotton thief. His transactions in this line were fully set out in the article in today's Constitution. When Chief of Police Butler, of Macon, was notified by the Atlanta officials of Champion's arrest, the chief selected Brevet Lieutenant Barney McCloskey to go to Atlanta and bring Champion to Macon. Lieutenant McCloskey was chosen because he has always been regarded as one of the coolest and most reliable men on the force. Lieutenant McCloskey went to Atlanta yesterday and reached Macon this morning with his prisoner about half past 4 o'clock via the Western Traction Company. The Lieutenant got in a hack with Champion and was sent to the city barracks. Champion was handcuffed. While the hack was moving along at a pretty fast gait and when opposite Captain John Hurley's place and within sight of the barracks, Champion suddenly leaped from the hack, handcuffed as he was, and dashed down the street. Lieutenant McCloskey gave the alarm and officers started in pursuit. Champion however, managed to evade them and escaped, and at this writing has not been caught.

'What Will Cabaniss Do?

The leading question at the present time in Macon is, will will Congressman Cabaniss endorse for postmaster at Macon? Captain Cabaniss came to Macon last Tuesday to see his old friends, but it is not thought that he came to any definite conclusion by reason of anything he might have learned while here. He was expected in Macon today, and there were a number of persons anxious to see him about the postmastership, but he has not yet made an appearance. He leaves next Monday for Washington to be present at the convening of congress, and unless he visits Macon tomorrow he will not be able to do so ere he reaches Washington. The term of Colonel R. D. Lovell as postmaster will not expire January 20th next, and the appointment of his successor will have to be made at an early date. It is presumed that the person endorsed by Congressman Cabaniss will be appointed postmaster by the president. Cabaniss will be a good postmaster, but gentlemen, then either Oliver or Sheldon, R. D. Flinday, H. E. Oliver and S. B. Price. Public opinion places the actual contest between Price and Flinday, and in the event of a tie, between these two gentlemen, then either Oliver or Sheldon may be taken as a compromise. All four are most excellent gentlemen and either would make a good postmaster. But Macon's next postmaster will be either Price or Sheldon. Cabaniss will have to decide. Both Price and Flinday are popular and thinks he will win. Mutual friends, so it is said, have been trying to effect a compromise by which Price will be appointed postmaster and Flinday named as assistant postmaster. The salary of postmaster is \$1,000 per annum. The salary of assistant postmaster is \$1,000 per year. Then there will have to be a tie. If the salary of postmaster and assistant postmaster be added together and halved, and the two officials receive the same salary, then, I suppose, the other propositions have resulted in nothing yet. Congressman Cabaniss will have to decide what he will do when he retires from the postoffice.

ATTACHMENTS AGAINST ATLANTIANS
They Are Important Witnesses in a Case at Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., December 29.—(Special)—The case of Florence M. Marshall against Francis B. Keilar for seduction came up in the superior court today, but had to be postponed on account of the absence of two of the witnesses for the defense, who are in Atlanta. They had been subpoenaed, but did not show up. They are Dr. C. C. Green and C. W. Kroeg, of that city. The child was born in the latter's house. An attachment against them was issued by Judge Flanagan, and they were ordered to appear in court next Wednesday to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court.

COUNS DODGE DEFENDS THE PRIZE RING.
A London Letter.

The prize ring has found an ardent defender in Conan Doyle. He believes it has done much for England. It has bred, he says, in the latter days a race of men of indomitable courage and energy. He adds:

"It has borne in mind that the men who have lost lives through the ring in the whole generation that are killed by footbal or hunting in one season. During the whole of that time the ring has been a curse, but it can only recall one fatal fight—that between Curtis and Ned Turner. On the other hand, the ring has done much to benefit the public. It has been an object lesson to the hundreds who saw and the thousands who read it. It is time enough to discuss any point when the ring is no longer in use.

The friends of Governor McKinley claim the old senatorial fight question is dragged into the contest that it will be by Griffin and his friends, as they claim to be the same as or equal to POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon, and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

Sold in bottles only; never by measure.

Quality uniform.

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OFFICE SUPPLIES

OF ALL KINDS AT RECEIVER'S SALE.

We have a complete line of office stationery that must be sold, as we are compelled to realize the cash on same. G. C. Osborn, Receiver for John M. Atchison, of Marietta, Ga., Atlanta, Ga.

RIDING HIS ENGINE AGAIN.—Engineer Tom Bussell, one of the oldest and best who ever rode a locomotive, is now riding again after a long illness. He is now running the Marietta accommodation throughout time, as he was in the habit of doing before he was taken ill.

THAT AMERICUS JAG

Will Cost the Keeper of Lord Beresford Some Trouble.

THE CASE WILL BE LOOKED INTO

Governor Northern Expresses His Views. Will Consult with Principal Keeper Jones Today, and Take Action.

USE POND'S EXTRACT**FOR ALL PAIN.****The Wonder of Healing!**

CURES CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT, PILLS, WOUNDS, BURNS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS AND HEMORRHAGES OF ALL KINDS.

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12 CENTS PER WEEK.

For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel. JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro. CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine street. NEW YORK—Brentano's, 121 Fifth avenue; Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.

CHICAGO—O. N. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel; Auditorium Annex; McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

ATLANTA, GA., December 30, 1893.

Launching the Exposition.

The wonderful enthusiasm of Thursday's Chamber of Commerce meeting was the talk of Atlanta yesterday. The exposition was on the lips of everybody, and it was clearly apparent that Atlanta's proverbial enthusiasm was epidemic once more.

The newspapers out of the city have already caught the enthusiasm of the occasion and already Atlanta's enterprise is being talked about from one end of the continent to the other.

The people have been thinking about the figures given by Mr. S. M. Inman in his talk before the Chamber of Commerce meeting when he showed that the city of Atlanta had been directly benefited to the extent of more than five millions of dollars by the cotton exposition of 1881, while the indirect benefit has been incalculable. This being true, and it cannot be denied, the people now want something like a ten or fifteen million dollar investment, and it will take a undertaking two or three times as large as the cotton exposition to bring it return.

The suggestion that the scope of the position should be broad enough to include not only all of the southern states, but Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica and Bahama Islands, is received with universal favor, but was generally ended yesterday by the proposition that the northern republics of South America should be included. All of this territory will soon be brought into the course with the other section of the exposition will be established.

The proposal of twenty-five appointments of Mr. Inman to take the presidency for permanent organization will meet this afternoon at 4 P.M. in his office, in the Inman building, corner of Broad and Alabama.

It is specially urged that every member of the committee should be present this afternoon. The meeting will be an important one, and there is a member of the committee who does not feel sufficiently interested to take up the important trust put in his hands by the people, he ought to say so at once. The committee is composed of representative Atlanta workers, and every member should be at the meeting this afternoon.

Now for the exposition! The path has been blazed, the way is straight, and success is assured!

Remarks on the Weather.

The New York Herald has some interesting observations on the weather, a topic that is open to discussion when other subjects are exhausted.

The Herald says that since 1890 an extraordinary drought has been overspreading the entire globe. "Its dire effects were felt first in the old world and subsequently in America." Mr. Camille Flammarion, the romantic French astronomer, says that the year 1893 is the driest on record. He declares that the year has been remarkable for the drought that has prevailed in every country, especially during the months of March, April, June and August.

To this the Herald adds the statement that "current American weather and harvest returns fully show that the now dying year has been one of most disastrous drought on this continent, the crops having been signalized in almost every section, with the consequent precipitation of a commercial panic and the prostration of all business."

To be sure, this is putting it rather strong. What has become of our old friend, the Sherman law, which was for awhile held responsible by the eastern goldsmiths and the southern patroge press for all our woes? Under all the circumstances, we regard it as exceedingly wise for these elements to make an effort to shift the responsibility from the Sherman law to some other cause. But it really seems to us that The Herald is too precipitate in selecting the weather as the cause of the present crisis. We have had all sorts of weather since the world began and it is admitted to be one of the most important attachments of our system, but it is entirely too large and too vague to take the place of the Sherman law as the factor that sent gold out of the country during the past two years and precipitated the cinch on currency last summer.

Our advice to The Herald is not to abandon the Sherman law in this way, for such abandonment leaves the eastern goldsmiths and the patroge press absolutely at sea. It is to be borne in mind, too, that the crop deficiency, which, according to our metropolitan contemporary, led to the precipitation of a commercial panic, would mean higher prices for cotton and wheat. Some of the goldsmiths, in accounting for the situation, trace the low prices to over-production, and we cannot have a deficiency and overproduction at one and the same time, and in one and the same country. Wheat has never been lower, and cotton is steadily following it—whereas, a deficiency of crops serious enough to precipitate a commercial panic and prostrate all business would mean higher prices for the deficient crops in spite of the depression. On the other hand it is well known that wheat is selling for 25 and 30 cents on the farms in the northwest, corn for less money, and cotton is going down hill rapidly. When The Herald abandons its Sherman law theory, it must of necessity fly to the conclusion that the increasing purchasing power of the gold dollar, and not

the weather, has caused the shrinkage in values and the decline in prices, and precipitated the commercial panic.

Our experience with the weather is that, on the average, it is very friendly to man and his projects, and the average (as meteorologists have shown) is almost invariable. In the southern states, for instance, the drought of which The Herald treats did not make its effects felt until the fall. During the summer the precipitation of moisture was a little above the average. The result was the finest corn crop that has ever been gathered in this section. The excess of moisture would have injured cotton, but for the beginning of the drought late in August.

In this section, the drought came during the harvest season. Corn developed and hardened in the ear under the best conditions, and cotton opened to its last boll, and was gathered free from trash and dirt. There were no "stains," no storm cotton. The crop was gathered clean, and has been prepared for market under advantages that do not often exist.

A wet fall is always injurious to cotton and affects its price in the market, but the crop of 1892-'3 has been gathered under the most favorable conditions. So with the hay crop, which has yielded larger returns in the southern states than ever before.

We are not engaged in disputing The Herald's drought theory except in the matter of crop deficiency. There has been a drought in the southern states, but it began and ended just as the farmers would have ordered it if it had been in their power to do so. Their crops were not hurt, and there has been no harm done.

Altogether, the farmers of the south are exceedingly fortunate. They are receiving abnormally low prices for their produce, but they have raised their own meat and corn, and they have managed to escape thus far the worst effects of the panic and commercial prostration that are affecting all other interests.

The Same Old Story.

We are not alone in our troubles. The crisis that our politicians have artificially courted by refusing to make both gold and silver, the standard money of the country, exists wherever silver has been demonetized.

There is a crisis in Italy, a crisis in Austria, a commercial depression in Germany, and a chronic semi-panicle in Great Britain. It is the same story everywhere—shrinking values and falling prices—all the result of criminal legislation in the interests of the banking and money lending element.

The London Standard declares that there is not a ray of hope for the British farmer. His crops have fallen off greatly in 1893, and, though rents have fallen 50 per cent, the Standard says they must fall 25 per cent more to meet the falling values of the farmer's products.

This is what the single gold standard has done for the producing classes. This is what it has in store for the farmers of this country. It has been said that we are an "elastic" people. Ordinarily, this is true, but there is no escape from the results of the single gold standard. As the currency basis has been contracted by more than one-half, so the currency itself will have to take that form of contraction.

The Sherman law has been repealed. When are the "bimetallists" who secured that result going to take the "second step" and give the people the relief promised in the democratic pledge declaring for both gold and silver as the standard money of the country?

It will be observed that Atlanta is preparing to make things lively. Hard times stimulate rather than depress the cracker class.

The farmer can afford to look at the shotes in his plow pen with a merry air.

A democratic "sororhead" is a man who objects to the appointment of republicans to office by democrats. The "sorheads" should stand aside and give the new era a chance to do some damming.

There seems to be a sort of rivalry among democratic congressmen as to who shall hit the democratic platform the hardest.

The art of receiving seems to be growing in favor.

The way to give civil service reform the co-de-grass is for a democratic administration to give republicans fat offices.

Negro social equality seems to have taken a decided step forward lately. We do not hear many complaints, even from the "sorheads" about the appointment of negro ministers to white countries.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

There is an unusually large number of editors in jail in Mexico for political offenses.

Women are being substituted for men in the New York stores. Stewart's old establishment has employed 1,500 men. The number is to be cut down to 200, women being employed in their places.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant has qualified as receiver of the St. Nicholas bank of New York city. He has previously given his bond of \$20,000. His successor is Dr. D. Crimmins and H. Starin. Each will be paid half a million dollars. In political circles it is said that this appointment of the ex-mayor is one of the moves of the inside row in Tammany Hall and is directed against the Croker wing of the organization.

For the first time in fifty years the bells of Old Trinity church, on lower Broadway, will not "ring out the old and ring in the new" at midnight on New Year's eve. The Rev. Dr. D. C. Doane, the rector, has decided to silence the chimes to be silent because the event for some years past has been made the occasion of a general gathering in lower Broadway of a noisy, unmanageable crowd, who have disturbed the neighborhood and become a general nuisance. At least 100,000 people, it is estimated by the police authorities, have made it a practice in recent years to congregate on New Year's eve around Trinity church and along Broadway between the city hall and the battery.

W. T. Stead has brought the wrath of Chicago women down on his head. At a joint meeting of the Woman's clubs of that city, Mr. Stead was said to have welcomed the opportunity because sitting side by side with these active workers before him were some of the most disreputable people in Chicago. Nothing was more obnoxious to any woman than the teaching of the gospel that the rich were a deficiency and the poor a plus.

Colossal Finance Sun. Thomas C. Goshell, a democratic congressman from New York, is quoted as saying that if the merchants and manufacturers of his district believe that the Wilson bill is detrimental to them, they can rely on him to stand by them. In all democ's felt, the same way they would stand by the republican party should not go back into power. But there are too many democ's Tim's sort in congress.

It is the opinion of the interests of this country that the money it in its power, even to the wilement, to regulate the value of the money of the country, are passing through a moment—a moment when a criminal proposal to do the same thing that Mr. Carlisle has become a member of. My point is as follows. And it is a moment when the advice to the people is to return the outstanding notes—the greenbacks—and to the patriotic and unselfish right to regulate the volume of the currency.

A little beyond any proposal, Mr. Sherman has ever made, to regulate the currency, and shows how right it is that Mr. Carlisle has become a member of. My point is as follows. And it is a moment when the advice to the people is to return the outstanding notes—the greenbacks—and to the patriotic and unselfish right to regulate the volume of the currency.

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"FORWARD."

That Is the Slogan for Atlanta in 1894.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

That Is What the Great Fair Will Grow Into.

CAPTAIN W. G. RAOUL TALKS

About the Possibilities of Trade with Mexico.

THE MEETING FOR THIS EVENING

Which Should Be Attended by Every Member of the Exposition Committee.

International.

That will be the scope of the great exposition.

The idea comes from President W. G. Raoul, of the Mexican National railroad.

"The eyes of the people of Mexico are turned northward," said he, "and they are seeking commercial alliances in the great republic."

There was a thrill of enthusiasm in the spoken words, and the presence of spirited seniors and dark-eyed señoritas upon the crowded streets of Atlanta became vivid—in imagination.

President Raoul, who has been filling the place of president of the Mexican National road since he ceased his connection as head of the Central, is spending a few days in his palatial home on Peachtree street. There he was found by The Constitution representative.

"Yes," said he, in reply to a question, "I have read the report of the great exposition meeting, and judge from it that the project is now an assured fact. The twenty-five men selected by Chairman Inman have the means at their command to get up such an exhibition as will rank with the great displays of the age. It is not Atlanta's custom to fail, and I feel assured that in this undertaking her luck will not forsake her."

Mexico Will Be in Line.

"What interest will Mexico take in such an exposition?"

"That involves an explanation. Up to within ten years ago the trade of Mexico was almost wholly with Europe. This was due to tradition, partially, but more particularly to the long credits allowed by European manufacturers and merchants. These long credits held Mexican traders under continual bondage to European capitalists. Within the last ten years, however, there has been a great influx of American enterprise into Mexico. It has resulted in the building of railroads and telegraph lines. These have encouraged travel and communication until now it is no uncommon thing for the Mexican trader to make a trip to an American business center, and, in turn, the American commercial man has entered Mexico. So far has this interchange grown up that there now exists in the city of New York a bureau of information, in which the American can find the commercial rating of almost every Mexican trader, and in likewise the Mexican can discover the rating of his American customer. The tie is broken, and Mexico, sundering her relations with European business houses, is establishing connection with American agencies. They are inquiring into what we have to give them, and the means of transportation being assured, there is nothing to prevent the building up of a good trade between the two countries."

What We Have for Mexico.

"There could not be better place for this meeting of the business men of the two republics than Atlanta. When you are in New York Atlanta is the gateway through which you pass south to visit Mexico. When you are in the City of Mexico, one of the stations printed on your northbound ticket is Atlanta. No matter where you go, Atlanta stands in the way. An exposition, national in its character and cosmopolitan in scope, displaying what the United States has to sell, would attract to Atlanta the business men of Mexico, who would thus enquire into what we have. The question may arise, what would Atlanta and Georgia particularly, gain from this exposition in the way of Mexican custom? The Mexican would find cotton manufacturers in half a dozen mills right here, besides those in Columbus and Augusta. The plows for his fields, the cultivators and agricultural implements generally all might right here. But what need is there of going farther than the census report, which puts Atlanta down as the second city in the union in the number of inhabitants engaged in handicraft? That alone tells what the Mexican business man could find right here in our own shops."

What Mexico Wants.

"Now, that we see what we have to sell, what does Mexico want to buy? Mexico is rich in soil and raises all she wants to eat. She wants the better quality of cotton goods, she wants furniture, mills, iron wares without limit or end of variety. When I tell you that there are hardly any factories, even of the simplest kinds, in Mexico; that outside of their provision bill the Mexicans are a buying people; that they pay their debts and would make good customers, I think I tell you enough to justify the effort to get them to take an interest in the proposed exposition."

"There are many excursions of Mexicans being organized every month to visit leading trade centers in the United States. The Mexicans are a noble people, conservative in their methods, disposed to be friendly with us and would readily meet every step we take to fraternize with them. By all means let us invite Mexico to join with us. That will be the entering wedge to Spanish America generally."

Personal Aid Offered.
So far as I am personally concerned, I will take the greatest interest in the exposition. I will be glad to give such committee or delegation as may be appointed all the courtesies in my power. I can give them such introductions as will make easy their approach to the proper

sources. Since I have become a citizen of Atlanta I begin to feel the enthusiasm which the city infuses into all its residents."

Captain Raoul talked long and interestingly upon the great trade which could be built up between the two countries, and upon the favorable location of Atlanta as the headquarters of this Spanish-American trade.

The Meeting Today.

The executive committee is called to meet in the office of Mr. S. M. Inman at 4 o'clock this evening, when the plans and scope of the proposed exposition will be fully discussed. The committee is as follows, and every member is urged to regard this as his personal invitation to be on hand:

Joseph Kingsbury, R. D. Spalding, Charles A. Collier, R. B. Bullock, S. F. Woods, Clark Howell, H. E. W. Palmer, J. G. Ogleby, E. B. Staniford, W. A. Hemphill, H. H. Cabaniss, Anton Kontz, R. J. Lowry, J. W. English, E. P. Chamberlin, M. F. Amoruso, Joseph Hirsch, W. D. Grant, J. R. Wylie, E. C. Peters, C. E. Harman, John A. Flitten, Forrest Adair, Phil H. Harrington, Jacob Elias, S. M. Inman, Mr. S. M. Inman's office.

An Important Ally.

By request of the members of the executive committee Mr. H. H. Cabaniss called Hon. Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior, to identify himself with the work. The following reply was received:

"Washington, December 29.—Hon. H. H. Cabaniss, Atlanta, Ga.: I cordially approve the proposed exposition at Atlanta. You can rely upon a hearty co-operation by me from Washington. It can and must be made a great success." HOKE SMITH."

The enthusiasm among the people generally was marked. All are agreed that the time has come for Atlanta to take another forward step, and that the proposed exposition is the fitting occasion.

On all sides the exposition idea receives the heartiest endorsement.

The people are anxious in their approval of what has been done and they can be counted on to give their hearty support to any plan which the committee may decide upon.

The Committee to Meet.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock that committee will meet at the office of Mr. Inman. The meeting will be a most important one, as at it the plans for organization—the whole scheme of the exposition, perhaps—will be determined upon.

The duty assigned to the twenty-five gentlemen selected by Mr. Inman is a most important one. They all realize this, and as all of them are in the heartiest possible sympathy with the exposition movement, they can be counted upon to do their full duty and do it well.

"It will not do to act too hastily," said Mr. E. P. Chamberlin, who is a member of the committee. "I mean as to the details. As to the main question we are all agreed. We are all of us—that is enough of Atlanta—hearty in favor of the exposition and everybody, so far as I know, agrees with the broad proposition that we must make this exposition the biggest thing of its kind the south has ever known. The times are ripe for just such an enterprise. I am certain we can make it a success, for Atlanta can do anything it sets out to do in that line, or any other."

Mr. Forrest Adair is one of the young men on the committee. "I tell you," said he yesterday, "Atlanta has never known a more enthusiastic or more representative gathering than that of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. There was that enthusiasm which has made everything succeed here—that Atlanta spirit which has built up the city. With our people acting together as that meeting would indicate, there is no limit to what we can accomplish. I feel positive of the success of the exposition. It is a big undertaking, it is true, but a glorious one, and just the one thing that we must make this exposition the biggest thing of its kind the south has ever known. The times are ripe for just such an enterprise. I am certain we can make it a success, for Atlanta can do anything it sets out to do in that line, or any other."

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ACTIVEto the Extent
Cent.**LIST WAS BETTER**Big Receipts at New Orleans
May Cause Weakness in Cot-
ton—Liverpool Better.NEW YORK December 29.—The temper
of actual cotton must come from at present,
were even better than had been looked
for, and the closing in Liverpool warranted
a closing on this side of at least 6 points
advance over Thursday's closing.But large estimates at New Orleans
cooled the ardor of the bulls and liquidation
commenced to close up the last day of the week and last open day of the
exchange this year, and the market closed
about 5 points below the highest and at
about Thursday's close.When the present season opened there
were a great many who thought that by the
1st of January cotton in New York would
be selling at loc.And there were a number of people in the
cotton trade who believed that the only
obstacle in the way of the loc quotation
was the silver purchasing clause of the
Sherman law.But for some reason since the repeal of
the Sherman law cotton has continued on the
down grade and business has not improved.And it is now stated if we don't get a
"perpendicular" drop in receipts, cotton will
go even lower.Financial and Domestic News Co., New
York, by private wire to B. W. Martin.The uneasy feeling on the stock floor was
intensified late Thursday evening by reports
from Washington that the tariff bill would
not put in its present shape and that the
Senate would not accept it. This would
drag out to permit of radical modifications
that would be insisted on by the opponents
of the Wilson measure.Investors have also withdrawn almost
entirely from the bond market in the ex-
pectation that Secretary Carlisle will have
to press his suggestion after the holiday
recess for authority to issue a round
amount of bonds, all of which will be largely
absorbed by the dividend and interest
disbursements to be distributed January.That is probably the reason why the
sterling dividend stocks are generally sink-
ing to a lower level without tempting inves-
tors.The sensational event of the day was
the application of Lower Pettis of the
Northern Pacific road, for the removal of
Receivers Oakes, Payne and Rouse. This
has been foreshadowed and is part of the
programme of the Ives party to secure a
full representation in the management of
the railroads. The rail sale being at an
advance of 12% the day.There was an active speculation in St.
Paul and the bears made several deter-
mined drives at the stock, but never depre-
mised more than 3% per cent below
par. Investors as to the decreasing
value of the railroads showed a decided
tendency to move upward showing an advance of
12% the day.There was a strong buying in the shares
of the Ives and the market was com-
paratively quiet. The general reaction
and the net gain on the day of the
Ives' purchase was 12% per cent.Stocks opened feverish and weak and
the market showed no disposition to cover,
in spite of the heavy premiums exacted for
the use of the majority of the active fa-
vored stocks.Rock Island was the best supported of
the Grangers and orders to buy on a scale
down were distributed by brokers who us-
ually act for controlling interests.There was a fair inquiry for Louisville
and Nashville on the part of the financial condition of
the company. The directors had not
considered the question of dividend at any
of their special meetings.Western Union was firm, with a good
demand for broken lots by small investors."The statement of the Georgia Southern
and Florida for the month of November
shows: Gross earnings, 1893, \$76,767; 1892,
\$69,533; increase, \$7,229; operating expenses
1893, \$49,005; 1892, \$55,741; decrease, \$6,736; net
earnings, 1893, \$27,762; 1892, \$13,797; increase
\$13,965.The annual government report giving the
final figures for the yield was issued last
year on January 1st. It is estimated that the
wheat figures will be about 415,000,000
against 518,000,000 last year and 612,000,000
wheat figures will be about 415,000,000
crop the Marne farm service for 1893, which
market this morning a slight buying move-
ment carried prices 4 points above the close
of yesterday, but on an effort to realize on
the market, the crop would decline losing 8 to 9 points. The receipts at
the interior towns are 5,000,000 against 45,000
last year. The market is the highest for fourteen
years, with the exception of last year. The
total amount paid in the 1st of January of
the 1893 crop year will be about 5,450,000
bales, against 5,525,000 that finally reached
6,700,000 bales. A year ago the disposition
to hold cotton was so widespread that only
one-half of the crop was brought to market.
The corn was firm. May opened unchanged at
35¢, and was free buying, led by Captain
Patterson, who had a further advance
by Paton brothers prevented a further ad-
vance and prices held firm, May closing
at 36¢, higher.Provisions were firm, but quiet. Hog
receipts were under the estimate, and
indicated a decline, while sustained prices.
Compared with last night, January lard unchanged and
January ribs 2¢c. higher.The trading figures ranged as follows in Chicago
today:WHEAT—Open, High, Low, Close.
Wednesday 59¢ 60¢ 59¢ 59¢
May 65¢ 65¢ 64¢ 65¢
Corn 34¢ 34¢ 34¢ 34¢
December 34¢ 34¢ 34¢ 34¢
January 34¢ 34¢ 34¢ 34¢
May 38¢ 38¢ 38¢ 38¢
December 29¢ 29¢ 29¢ 29¢
January 28¢ 28¢ 28¢ 28¢
May 29¢ 29¢ 29¢ 29¢
PORK—Open, High, Low, Close.
January 12 58 12 65 12 52 12 52
May 12 65 12 72 12 62 12 72
LARD—Open, High, Low, Close.
January 7 85 7 85 7 85 7 85
May 8 25 8 25 8 25 8 25
SIDES—Open, High, Low, Close.
January 6 45 6 45 6 45 6 45
May 6 50 6 50 6 50 6 50

LONDON Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to R. W. Martin, Manager,
CHICAGO, December 29.—Liverpool reported
lower this morning, but it had no effect on our market, which is still rather
quiet. The general trade outlook is
so disheartening and the receipts are so
depressing to the believers in a small crop,
that it is difficult to see how the market can
end the year in the same position. The
prelude to a more serious decline, if
the movement from time to time until Septem-
ber 1st, had been to continue, would indicate
the crop would be about 7,400,000 bales. The
builts, of course, are confident that we shall
have less than last year, but the bears insist
that still more is good news. They believe that
the bulls will turn out to be right in the end, but we fear that the falling
market will continue for some time, unless
we have a marked reversal of trade and specula-
tion next year, which at last season was thought to indicate
a crop of 6,000,000 bales. At the close of
the market today, we were very slow and the
market closed at about last night's prices.

R. Jordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

NEW YORK December 29.—(Special).—
The market closed steady, middling, and rather
quiet. The general trade outlook is
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FROM DAYTON.

Chief Jarrell Will Send Witnesses Here to Testify Against Mrs. Lawrence.

TO BE GIVEN A HEARING TUESDAY

A Warrant Was Served Out Against Her Charging Her with Receiving Stolen Goods—She Furnishes Bail.

It was an evil day for Mrs. Lawrence when she received a seventy-five-pound box as a Christmas present from one of her sons. He had been given it by his father. Witnesses are to come from Dayton, O., to testify against her, and she will yet experience a lot of trouble, directly traceable to her box.

Mrs. Lawrence was kept a prisoner under guard at police headquarters night before last. She occupied one of the bedrooms on the third floor, and an officer kept watch at the door. Her eighteen-year-old daughter, a good-looking and determined young woman, occupied the room with Mrs. Lawrence. The two, mother and daughter, made the best of uneventful circumstances.

Mrs. Lawrence's husband, a quiet-looking man about fifty years of age, with a red-faced beard, called to see his wife during the hearing. He had little to say of the trouble, but the management of it all together with his wife, Mrs. Lawrence answered the questions asked her without the least show of weakening, and was independent, almost defiant in her manner toward the officers.

Chief Connolly communicated by telegraph with Chief of Police Jarrell, of Dayton, O. He wired Jarrell that he had Mrs. Lawrence, the mother of the thief now in jail in Dayton, under arrest, and would prosecute her if she would not flee from Dayton. A reply to this telegram was received noon in which Chief Jarrell informed Chief Connolly that he would send witnesses from Dayton to testify in the Atlanta courts about the goods being stolen prior to the trial, and that the trial would be postponed until such date as would give the Dayton witnesses time to come to Atlanta.

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The case is a most unusual one. Besides the other features of interest, the legal points involved are unique. It was at first doubted whether Mrs. Lawrence could be prosecuted here. It was suggested that she would have to be carried to Dayton for prosecution, but as she had committed no crime there, this was plainly impracticable.

The story of how the two Lawrence boys left Atlanta, both of them escaping from officers at times a year apart, has already been printed in The Constitution. The detectives say they still have cases against both of the young men in this city.

CUPID ABROAD.

TWO RUNAWAY MARRIAGES IN SOUTHWEST GEORGIA.

Albany, Ga., December 29.—(Special)—Cloud was rampant in this morning, but last night at 2 o'clock this morning Miss Temple Summer and Mr. T. J. McLeod, of Fulton, Worth county, were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wren, of Wren, with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wren, of Wren, officiating. The couple left home ostensibly to attend a dance, but when the train came along they boarded it with several friends and came to Atlanta, where they were made one. They returned home today.

A similar affair took place at Morgan, in Calhoun county, last night. Mr. Phil Whitaker and Miss Nannie Keel, of Leary, left home to attend a dance at the home of Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Leary, but they met Leary and Morgan. Miss Keel was escorted by Dr. Terry, who after arriving at Parsons, ran up behind her sweetheart and they went together in a knock-down-and-drag-out fight. The young woman's mother died only a short time ago, it is thought, in fact, she had no time to mourn her daughter's shame. She was a noble Christian woman and a daughter of a former attorney general of the state of Florida.

EVERYTHING IN SHAPE.

THE STOCK OF THE WEST END ACADEMY TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE CITY.

The stockholders of the West End Academy held a meeting Thursday night for the purpose of arranging the transfer of the school property to the city of Atlanta.

An estimate was made which places the value of the property at \$20,000, and the estimate was made by the joint committee of West End and Atlanta. The interest held by the city of West End was placed at \$2,000, and that of private citizens at \$5,000, in order that the transfer might be made in proper form. The committee of the West End Academy board of trustees of the West End academy was appointed with power to act. This committee will arrange for the transfer and execute a deed to the city of Atlanta of the entire property. The stockholders will be paid by private parties, as soon as this private stock—amounting to \$6,000—has been paid for by Atlanta. This is in accordance with the agreement made by the two committees, and in accordance with the act of the legislature amending West End.

This arranged, West End will be one with the city of Atlanta, in a state of insubordination and the seventh ward of the capital of Georgia.

A LONG-HAIRED CRANK.

CALL FOR THE GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA, BUT HIS EXCELLENCE IS NOT IN.

Guthrie, Okla., December 29.—(Special)—A long-haired crank, giving his name as Buckley, from Perry, called on the executive office last evening and asked to see the Governor. Mr. Blance, public land commissioner, occupied the room he entered. Mr. Blance became suspicious of his manner and inquiries his business. He replied that he had been promised an appointment and now he was trying to send him to an insane asylum. Mr. Blance notified the chief of police by telephone, who placed the man under arrest. He was armed with a six shooter and a revolver, but they had not been enough in a vital to kill ten men. He admitted that if the governor did not appoint him he would kill him and take his own life. He was placed in custody and strict inquiry has thus far failed to disclose his identity.

MAY PULL THROUGH.

Waycross, Ga., December 29.—(Special)—The case of Spence & Davidson camp up today for a hearing before Judge Sweat in the Superior Court. The temporary Receiver Bennett should be given time next Saturday to make his report to creditors at their meeting in Savannah that day. It is believed that the creditors will be willing to make some concession to the new receiver, for receiver will not be granted. The liabilities of the firm will approximate \$35,000. Two stores, one at Waresboro and the other at Walterboro, were operated by the firm.

THE DOCTOR'S DINNER

A Swell Colored Physician Invites His Female Friends to Dinner.

THE RESULTS WERE NOT SATISFACTORY

Burrell Champion, the Cotton Thief, Escaped After Beating Macon Yesterday Morning—Other Police News.

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FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Busy Preparations at the Young Men's Christian Association.

THERE WILL BE A MIDNIGHT WATCH

On the Evening Before New Year's—The Reception Next Monday Evening. Conditions of the Association.

Mr. E. L. Mathews, the general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, has returned to the city after a short visit to his old home in Baltimore, Md.

He comes back in time to close up the work of the old year and to start the new under circumstances more favorable, perhaps, than have ever been known in the history of the association.

Seated at his desk yesterday afternoon he was busily engaged in writing when he was approached by a representative of The Constitution.

With a holiday smile on his face he looked from his work, and recognizing his visitor, extended his hand to him cordially.

"Well," said he, in reply to a direct question, "I enjoyed my visit home, and spent the time delightfully among my old friends, but I am glad to get back to Atlanta."

Condition of the Association.

"Have you much work on hand that will keep you busy between now and the first of the year?" the question was asked.

An affirmative whisper greeted this inquiry.

"Well, I should say I had," responded the secretary, as if his hands were full, and he needed an extra force to help him.

"I shall be occupied night and day until the first of the year."

"What is the condition of the association as the new year comes to an end?" asked Mr. Mathews.

"It was never better, in my opinion.

All of the departments are well organized,

and the rooms are filled with visitors at all hours of the day. The gymnasium is under

splendid management, and is well patronized.

The devotional services have grown

larger, and the number of visitors and

wonderful manifestations as we have had

this fall. A number of conversions have

been effected, and every church in the city

has felt the direct and spiritual influence

of the association. The meetings, presided

over by Col. H. H. Barnet, our president, are

most interesting. Debating clubs have recently

been organized and embraces a large num-

ber of young men who are anxious for self-

improvement. Taking everything into con-

sideration I am delighted with the year's

work, and feel that we have much to en-

courage us in the new."

Directors to be Elected.

The annual meeting of the association will

occur on the second Thursday in January.

At that time a number of directors will

be elected, as one-third of the old board go

out with the opening of the year.

Those whose terms expire next month

and whose places will be supplied by a

successor election are Messrs. W. Woods

White, W. H. Burton, John K. Ottley, W.

H. Patterson, Albert Howell and S. E.

Turman.

All of these directors will no doubt be

re-elected.

At the first meeting of the board after this

the new officers will be elected and the

directory organized for the coming year.

Speak at MIDNIGHT.

Next Sunday night there will be a most

unusual meeting at the Young Men's Chris-

tian Association.

It will be a midnight watch for the in-

coming of the new year.

Rev. E. H. Barnett, the pastor of the

First Presbyterian church, is expected to

make a talk and the occasion will be full of

interest.

The meeting will not begin until 10:30

p.m. Devotional songs and prayers will

occupy the early part of the service and

Dr. Barnett will begin his sermon about

11 o'clock.

It will be a novel service and one which

will no doubt attract nearly all of the young-

er members of the association.

New Year's Reception.

Elaborate preparations are underway for a

most brilliant New Year's reception next Mon-

day evening.

The intention of the management is to

make it the most brilliant affair ever known.

To this end a number of features have been

introduced and others are in the process of

being introduced to please everyone and which will render the occa-

sion long to be remembered.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the building

will be thrown open to the public and any

one who so desires will be permitted to

call at that hour.

Refreshments will be served at 7:30 o'clock.

This will be in charge of the ladies of the

association.

Heretofore the refreshments have always

been a brilliant and successful feature of

the New Year's entertainment.

Wine, cigars, punch, etc., will be sold at

prices ranging too high. It is

safe to say that no disappointment in this

respect will be felt by any one this year.

After the refreshments have been served

the Orpheus Glee Club will give one of

its brilliant and characteristic entertainments.

This will consist of a number of

selections, vocal and instrumental, in addition

to one or two dramatic readings by Mr. Ed. L. Brown, who is one of the best artists in this line in all the country.

This will be followed by a grand exhibition

of fireworks at 9 o'clock. These will be

lively and interesting and to many will no

doubt prove the most enjoyable feature of

the evening.

A number of beautiful invitation cards

have been issued to the New Year's recep-

tion.

Serous eradicated and all kindred diseases

cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which by its

vitalizing and alterative effects, makes pure

blood.

SHAKESPEARE OR BACON?

This Subject Will Be Discussed at the Saturday Night Club This Evening.

The exercises of the Saturday Night Club this evening will be of more than usual interest.

If the weather permits Mr. John Y. Dixon, who will be quite ill for several days, will be on hand and preside over the meeting.

In addition to the regular programme, there will be an election of officers for the ensuing two months.

The disputed authorship of the so-called

Shakespearean dramas will be the subject of discussion and a lively debate is anticipated.

The meeting, as usual, will be held in the club room on Church street, and everybody is cordially invited.

Brown's Bronchial Troubles are excellent

for the relief of Bronchitis and Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective.—Christian World, London, Eng.

Don't hesitate, it's not of Spring—famous Delkin Ring.

We sing.

made with Delkin's Rings greatest pleasure brings,

you'll be too late;

please, 'tis not of Spring—famous Delkin Ring.

WE ARE GOING FOR

Stone Mountain Corn Liquor

AT

Potts-Thompson Liquor Co.

7-9-11-13 Decatur St---It's the Best in America.

BLANK BOOKS

And Office Supplies.

Now is the time to open a new set for books for the New Year's reading.

We have a full line of blank books of all kinds and can supply you, for the goods must be sold. G. T. Osborn, Receiver for John M. Miller, No. 39 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

PERSONAL,

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Stockman & Welch—Patent solicitors have removed their Atlanta office to 20 North Peachtree and Kimball house. Regular hours 10 to 1 o'clock.

Cheney's Expectorant Will cure your Cough.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Three Molds Discovered.

Deputy Marshal A. G. Elder Makes a Valuable Find.

A valuable find was made by Deputy Marshal A. G. Elder in Jackson county a day or two ago and brought to Atlanta yesterday.

The discovery proves the existence of counterfeit money. The evidence of this fact is supplied by the articles themselves, namely, three pieces of paris molds, as perfect as ever devised by human ingenuity.

"Did you ever see a piece of money like that?" said Mr. C. D. Camp in the district attorney's office yesterday afternoon. As he spoke he held up a bright, perfect piece of apparently genuine as if it had just been issued from Uncle Sam's mint.

A close inspection of the piece of money held up by the side of a genuine nickel revealed the excellent character of the workmanship, with the exception of some slight feeling and a little difference in the weight between the two specimens, the spurious coin had all the indications of good money. By the time of circulation the piece of money would easily pass for genuine. A better imitation in the nature of the products of the production of the metal, etc., better specimen of counterfeit money has never been seen at the fairs.

In addition to the nickel molds were two others, one for the making of silver dimes and the other dollar pieces. The whole collection was in a small wooden box and wrapped up in a piece of newspaper.

The matter of passing off spurious money for genuine is rapidly becoming a fine art and one that is every year becoming more and more difficult of detection.

Rockmart, Ga., December 29.—(Special)—

The Masonic lodge had a grand reunion of the members and their families here on Thursday. During the forenoon there were several short speeches and a reading of the following, which was a sumptuous dinner. After dinner there were addresses and songs, after which the lodge was called to order and several new members were enrolled. The lodge has recently received its charter with full authority and rights, and it was never in a more flourishing and prosperous condition than now. It was a gala day for the Masons at Rock-

mart.

ROCKMART'S MASONIC LODGE.

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